long enough to obtain enough potatoes and corn for their private "stills."

Your correspondent has weighed the question from every conceivable standpoint. In his travels through Ireland he listened to both sides, and this is the inevitable conclusion: The concessions made to the Irish during the last twenty years and the Irish land bill just introduced, were granted not despite, but on account of force employed. If the Irish had not revoited, had not intimidated the absence landlord and the London government as well, things would have gone on indefinitely after the motto: "Everything for his lordship; for the peasant, barely enough to keep body and soul together." Look at England! There the feudal land owner continues to rule supreme, imposing rents at his sweet pleasure, while Ire-

for several years. SO-CALLED IRISH LAND HUNGER. The story of Irish "land hunger," socalled, is nonsense. Like the Russian peasant, the Irishman wants enough land to guarantee him a living; he does not want | number of the East of Asia Magazine a the land for the land's sake, as does the landlord. In his eyes land is of value only In as far as it helps to make life endurable and pleasant. If he can get a living without land, so much the better-witness the Irish of the United States. Unlike Germans, Scandinavians and the Swiss, the Irish emigrant rarely, or never, engages in agriculture in America. He lands in some big city and stays there, living from hand to mouth at first, but soon courting success | impoverished colony. In one line or another. Irishmen combining cunning with the gift of eloquence, make are meager. Inscriptions on a stone tablet

Still, at home Pat is only too fond of subordinating his political rights to the priest, whose influence is the greater, as most of them spring from the peasant classes. At Mintgi, A. D. 58 to 75, from "the western parliamentary elections in Ireland I often regions," which is taken to mean Persia. saw the village reverend deposit the votes of the majority of his constituents in the Jews indicate that this is true, but says

As to education, the American school If the priest cannot boss the "national annals is found in a work of the Sung dyschools" (an English institution), he boycotts them. As a consequence, 16 per cent. | astery of Irish Catholics can neither read nor ten in the third or fourth century. write; the percentage of the uneducated among the Protestant Irish is between 4

EFFECT OF THE NEW LAW. From what I saw and heard in Ireland I | Ezra, is not Chinese, but is a strong ream convinced that the land purchase bill minder of the Hebrew "Saupher" or will go far towards making the Irish loyal friends and helpmates of England. Already four millions of Irishmen speak and write English exclusively, Gaelle, their native tongue, being as foreign to them as Chinese, and a common tongue, wedded to common interests, will bring the two nations nearer and nearer together and finally amaigamate them into one.

Having, in past years, devoted much time and study to Irish folklore, and, particularly, to the hero songs and legends of the various tribes that populated the Emerald | army. Isle in the course of thousands of yearsknowing the subject thoroughly-I make bold to predict that the removal of the linguistic barrier that once stood between England and Ireland is only a question of

The address of homage in the Gaelic tongue, sent, some little time ago, by members of the Irish National party to Pope Leo would have proved a sore puzzle to the vast majority of signers if they had been required to read it. Among the hundred odd Irish members of Parliament only five or six understand Gaelic, and each of them favors a different pronunciation, and calls the others mere dialect.

All told, some 500,000 Irish speak Gaelic owadays, but 479,000 of these speak Engsh as well, and, in fact, use that language clustvely, while less than 21,000 are incapable of speaking English, being restricted million men and women, do not even know Its alphabet, nor can they make out its printed letters. I attended the sessions of the House of Commons for weeks before

I was likewise present when an Irishman, a school teacher, I believe, endeavored to make a Gaelic speech before the House last winter. He was called to order without much delay, and for weeks afterwards various translations of the few remarks he succeeded in launching filled the newspapers, most of them suggested by other Irish members, who were uncertain as to were many more families, also with a synawhat their colleague had really meant to express. Notwithstanding that, a great many Irishmen raised a hue and cry about "oppression" by the "bloody Saxon," but,

pray, what would become of Parliament with its 670 members, if the friends of evpoken in the United Kingdom were permitted to air their superior knowledge, that is, if the Irish were free to talk Gaelic, the members from Wales Celtic and those of the Scotch highlands their peculiar dia-

#### STATISTICS.

5,159,000, 885,765 men and women spoke both | were without result. Gaelic and English, while 64,167 understood Gaelic only; these latter lived mostly in the west and south of the island. Ten years later the figures were as follows: Popula-Gaelle and English, 642,053; number of those days they reached their destination and by the bridegroom and the bride's relaspeaking Gaelic only, 38,192.

"Again, after ten years, a further decrease was noticed: Population, 4,458,775; number of those speaking Gaelic and English, 620,-189; number of those speaking Gaelic only.

Doubtless, there was a time when England did her best, or worst, to suppress the Gaelic tongue, but of late years she has wisely refrained from measures looking towards that end. On the contrary, nowadays, "Irish priests, parliamentarian leaders and school teachers are chiefly responsible for the neglect of the national tongue," says Dr. Hyde, and Hyde, being a Gael of Gaels, is not only an unbiased witness, but a hearty sympathizer as well, for he is the most prolific litterateur in the Gaelle language we have. His works are published under the pen name of "Anchraobhin Aoibhinn," in itself a fair sample of Gaelic.

The attitude of the clergy towards the native tongue is explainable on the ground of the Catholic propaganda in England. It being the Vatican's purpose to unite English and Irish Catholics by the bonds of religious brotherhood, a foreign tongue is a foreign element more, while the common tongue, English, is the best cement between members of different nationalities. KARL BLIND, D. PH.

#### A Plea for Baby.

Philadelphia Ledger.

You will probably make enemies, but never mind. Positively decline to allow our admiring friends to kiss the baby. This has been said before, but cannot be too often repeated.

In the first place, it is not good for him He is a great deal too new and clean and dainty to be crumpled up and fussed over y people who are almost certainly mious. It is time this last word was

In the second place, he doesn't appreciate t. Ignorant as yet of the agreeable idocles common to this sphere, a kiss signifies no Nothing signifies much to him that he fin the third place, he doesn't like pro-miscuous attentions of the kind. Would

### JEWISH COLONY IN CHINA

THE SMALL SETTLEMENT THAT HAS SURVIVED 2,000 YEARS.

Its Existence Unknown for Centuries to the Outside World-A Call Now to Save the Remnants of It.

New York Sun.

Although it has been known for a considerable time that Jews in large numbers have existed in China from a very remote land has had tenantry courts, fixing the period and for centuries lived and worrents over the head of the land owner, shiped after the fashion of their people in other parts of the world without even guessing the existence of Jews other than them appeared until very recently.

Edward Isaac Ezra publishes in the last detailed history of the ancient Jewish colony at Kaifengfu, capital of Honan, based upon the writings of ancient and modern historians and on his own investigations. The greater part of his account of them is new to all save the few who have closely followed the discoveries which have been made in recent years about these remarkable people, and those who are interesting is so deplorable that they have no leader, themselves in the work of restoring the

The early facts about the Jews in China splendid politicians if they have half a found in the synagogue at Kaifengfu indicate that Jews first entered China during the Han dynasty from B. C. 200 to A. D. 226. From letters of the Jesuits it is gathered that they came during the reign of Mr. Ezra says that Persian words in the language and literature of the Chinese there is no tangible evidence to warrant the belief of some writers that these Jews descended from the ten lost tribes. The system is the only correct one. In Ireland, earliest record regarding them in Chinese nasty, called "Tung King Ke," in which mention is made of a "heaven spirit mon-In a work by Wei Shun there is a reference to a "foreign heaven chapel" in the city of Changngan in Shensi. A work of

> chapel, refers to an officer of the service there as "Sapaou." This word, says Mr. "sopher," a scribe.

the Sunk dynasty, commenting on this

PLENTY OF MATERIAL. From 878 on there is an abundance of material about the Chinese Jews. An Arabian writer of that period mentions them'as one of the sects that perished in a general massacre at Khanfu, but in 956 and 958 there are records of the district officials of Kaifengiu conferring honors on Jews, and in 1163 the erection of a synagogue was begun in that town. Chinese records of 1329-54 show, too, that Jews were invited to Peking to join the imperial

In 1445 Kaifengfu, the headquarters of the Chinese Jews, was a great city of about 1,000,000 people and of great wealth. There are records to show that in the fifteenth century there were many communities of Jews in China, reference being found to establishments in Ningpo, Hangchow and

The best information about the Chinese Jews came from the Jesuits, who obtained a residence in Peking at the close of the sixteenth century. Before the observations of the Jesuits reached the outside world European Jews were completely ignorant of the existence of a colony of their coreligionists in China, and the Chinese Jews were equally unaware of their European

Father Ricci, one of the first of the Jesui missionaries, gives an interesting account of how he discovered Jews in China. Mr. Ezra narrates it as follows: Early in the seventeenth century, one

day in Peking, a visitor, prompted by rumors of the arrival of certain foreigners who worshipped a single in business and general conversation ex- God and yet were not Mohammedans, called on Father Ricci. The missionary noticing the difference of features from the ordinary Chinese, led him to the oratory to Gaelic. The rest of the population, four | and knelt on his knees before a picture of the Virgin with the infant Jesus and St. John the Baptist. Near by was another picture representing four of the apostles. The visitor knelt also, remarking, "We in China do reverence our ancestors. This is locating a single Irish member able to but as to the other picture, why make obeisance to only four sons of Jacob, were Rebecca, with her sons Jacob and Esau;

Returning to the former apartment, mutual explanations followed and an unforseen solution ensued. The stranger was a Hebrew, Ngai by name, who had come to Peking from Kaifengfu to procure literary honors. He stated that in his city there were twelve families of Israelites with a fair synagogue, in which they preserved a roll of the law over 400 years old, and in Hang-Chow, the capital of Chekiang, there

Scattered over the length and breadth of China there were others of his sect, but these were gradually being lost from hav-ing no meeting place. When shown a Bible in Hebrew he confessed his inability to read it, though he recognized the characters. He said that his preference for gen-tile literature subjected him to many reproaches from the chief of the synagogue. Father Ricci was able to test the truth of these statements and dispatched some Chinese Christian messengers to Kaifengfu for the purposes of investigation, and soon neceived visits from other native Jews. About the end of the Ming dynasty the decline of the Jewish colony was rapid. Letters sent there in 1777 and 1779 were unanswered, and letters from London Jews

In 1881, when Ireland had a population of sent in 1815, although undoubtedly received, FACTS ABOUT THE COLONY. In 1850 Dr. Smith, bishop of Hong-Kong, sent two native messengers from Shanghai to obtain all possible details regarding the tion, 4,704,750; number of those speaking colony. After a journey of twenty-five found the ancient temple in ruins. A number of small apartments in the temple pre-

left of the sacred building. The inscriptions on tablets confirmed all that was already known of the colony. In July, 1851, after another trip to Kaifengfu, Bishop Smith's messengers brought back with them many rolls of the law, which it took two weeks of argument to induce the Chinese Jews to part with. Each of the rolls contained a complete copy of the Books of Moses. They were beautifully written on white sheepskin, cut and sewed together, about twenty or thirty yards long and rolled on sticks.

In addition to these the messengers brought back a number of smaller manuscripts, written on thick, yellow paper. Among them were several containing the services of the Day of Atonement. One had at the end of it the names of the Jewish months and days of the week. All of this, says Mr. Ezra, shows pretty conclusively that the Chinese Jews of Kaifengfu have been loyal guardians of the

To Dr. Martin, who visited the colony in 1866 and found it in a wretched condition of poverty, the remnants of the Chinese Jews admitted that they had torn down and sold part of their once-beautiful synagogue from the pressure of necessity. In 1899, after a visit to the colony by Dr. Timothy Riebard, an organization for the rescue of themselves, no very complete account of Chinese Jews was formed, and in response to an invitation sent by messenger eight Chinese Jews actually undertook the journey from their ancient home at Kaifengfu to Shanghai, arriving in the latter city in March, 1902, where they were cordially received by the Jewish colony.

Questioned as to their observation of their ancient religion, these Jews admitted that their faith was rapidly declining. At present they do not observe any of the ordinances of the Jewish religion, nor do they observe the idolatrous practices of the heathen. Many of them have been scattered, but there still remain to the seven clans about 140 adults. Their condition no synagogue and no school for their chil-

Four of the eight Jews have returned to Kaifengfu armed with copies of the Oid Testament in Chinese. Of the situation as it now stands Mr. Ezra has this to say: "We have seen that after a prolonged struggle the ancient colony at Kaifengfu was at is last gasp, and at this eleventh hour not a moment should be lost in saving these pitiful remnants. It is one of the most astonishing facts of history that a small settlement of Jews have been able to survive the vicissitudes of some 2,000 years in the heart of a country of pagans.'

WAYS OF GETTING MARRIED.

Examples of Curious Customs of Many

London Mail. Until recently few people seemed to be aware that such a large number of foreignand Chinese-were resident in England. These people, to a great extent, retain many of their quaint manners and customs as well as their language. In no particular is this more noticeable than when a wedding takes place. Pearl street, Spitalfields, is crammed with

Poles, exiles from their own country. Although miserably poor, weddings are very frequent with them. These take place at the Greek Church, and a curious ceremony is enacted when nuptials are about to be The best man gets to church first, and

takes possession of the bridegroom's seat. The latter next arrives, and makes the former a present to vacate it. Then the veiled bride arrives, escorted by four men bearing a crimson cloth in front of her. This is to conceal her from her future husband's gaze. The bride's "Suacha," or agent, goes through a pretense of dressing her hair, and then puts a crown upon her head. From a silver basin the priest takes a handful of hops and throws them over the heads of the assembled guests. Having ascertained the patron saints of the young couple, the priest next holds pictures of them over the bride and bridegroom, and makes an invocation in their behalf. Wax tapers are next lighted and given to the man and woman to hold. While doing so they drink three glasses of wine. The womenfolk present at this juncture make a pretense of taking hold of the bride's dress and pulling her away from her newly acquired husband. The bride, on her part, clings to her groom's arm. Rings are ex-

changed, and then the pair are one. Mr. W. H. Abdullah Quilliam is a Liver-pool solicitor and Sheikh-ul-Islam, of the British Isles. In other words, he is the shepherd of all Mohammedans resident in the United Kingdom. The mosque in West Derby Road is a large room containing a single glass window, "looking toward Mecca," which is stained with the crescent moon and a single star. Verses of the Koran in Arabic decorate the walls, and the floor is covered with a large carpet. There are no chairs, and at a wedding which took place there a short time ago, at which the writer was permitted to be present, all the guests removed their boots and retained their headgear.

The bride was a tall young lady, dressed in every respect as a Christian bride would be with the exception that no veil was worn. The bridegroom, a young Hindu, was most gorgeously arrayed in a pink silk coat, embroidered and brocaded in gold. He wore a red and white silk turban, and his bridal robes had cost him £120! other gentlemen of the party were attired in English dress, but each wore a red fez. Mr. Quilliam, who was arrayed in his gorgeous official garments, officiated, the service being in sonorous Arabic. Three times was the question asked of

both the bride and the bridegroom if he or she were marrying by his or her own consent and free will. An affirmative having been given, the sheikh next turned to the guests and asked them to bear witness. Then, in the name of Allah and Mohammed his prophet, the pair were declared man and wife.

Prayers followed, and each of the male friends of the man kissed him twice on the brow and on either cheek. Mile End is the Mecca of the German Jew. Numberless little synagogues are to be found in the district, with very devout congregations who can scarcely speak English. Perhaps the ones in New Road and Vinecourt are the most typical.

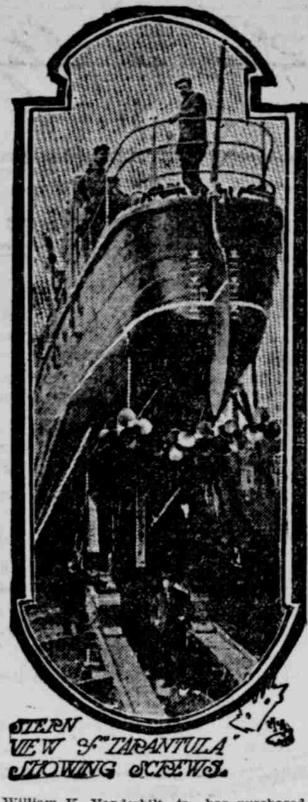
A patriarchal gentleman in a high hat, with a gold band an an elaborate cloak the arms of which are likewise adorned with gold lace, is really the presiding genius at every German-Jewish wedding. The other day a most prepossessing German-Jewish widow was married in Mile End. The synagogue was packed. The wedding party proper, to the number of twelve, took their stand on the dais. The arrival of the bride, attended by six friends of her own sex, was the signal for two more ladies to come forward and make pretense at dressing the bride's hair and to adjust a veil. She was then escorted to the dais and took her stand beside the groom under a canopy held by four gentlemen friends. The rabbi now stepped forward and read the mariage articles. These were signed

Then the former took the bride's hand and said: "Be thou my wife." Rings were then cincts were inhabited by Jews, who al- exchanged, for the man must wear a wedlowed the messengers to examine what was I ding ring as well as the woman, and the



Angry George-I believe you would marry the biggest fool on earth if he would ask you. Now, own up, wouldn't you? Evaline-Oh! George, dear, this is so sudden.

VANDERBILT'S TARANTULA



William K. Vanderbilt, fr., has purchased the Taruntula, a turbine steam yacht which is faster than any of our fleetest boats. It is built on the lines of a first-class torpedo boat, has a speed of twenty-four knots an hour and is 160 feet long.

couple drank wine from the same glass, which had been blessed by the rabbl. The bride now walked three times round the bridegroom and he twice round her. Then thousand fragments on the floor. This act signified that he and his newlymade wife could no more be separated than the broken wineglass could be made whole again. As the couple left the church the congregation exclaimed; "Blessed be the man and woman who goeth."

VIRGINIA ANTIQUE FURNITURE.

The State Is Being Extensively Explored by Buyers. Washington Star.

"Virginia has been raked over with a fine-tooth comb for antique furniture, and still the demand for old mahogany furniture made of other rare woods is not satisfied, and in all sections of the State may be found dealers and collectors on the lookout for anything of the kind that may be unearthed by the country folk," said D. J. Slaughter, of Richmond, Va., this morn-

"The South at one time was literally full of furniture of this kind, and even yet quite a good bit of it can be found in outof-the-way places. Money represents much more in the country districts than it does in the city, and when a collector offers \$25 for an old clock, or \$10 or \$15 for an old sofa, with \$10 for a bureau long since gone out of use, and a dollar or two for chairs that have apparently seen their best days, why the owner considers himself as playing in great luck to be able to part with the desired furniture. The dealers scour the country with a pocket full of money, and, being able to tell the great value of an artistic piece of furniture, they are able to gather up many priceless gems from unusupecting rustics. In fact, it is frequently the case these days that a Northern dealer will ship a carload of new furniture to some country town and trade it piece for piece for the old furniture in the country homes. Many of the families that are poor to-day were once well-to-do, and had their entire houses furnished in the most lavish manner with rare old mahogany. It is now old and unpolished. and the tempting offer of a brand new bed, bureau, chair or table for one of a like kind apparently worn out and in many cases broken apart is too tempting to be

"Chippendale chairs that have served through many generations are bought by the dealers for a song, and after being pollshed bring a very high price. "Carloads of the furniture are being shipped out of the State to supply a demand that the dealers say has recently risen in England. They say that to buy this old furniture is a better investment than to buy new furniture, for it can be disposed of after using to better advantage than is the case with the new furniture. which is made so cheaply nowadays that it brings small prices at second hand. "There is also a heavy demand for colonial silver, but of this only a small quantity remains in the country. That part of it that was not converted into money during the civil war for the benefit of the Confederacy has been disposed of since then by all but the very wealthy families to buy the necessities of life, as the war

the slaves wiped out many an income." SMUGGLING ON THE ICE.

depleted many fortunes, and the loss of

An Industry That Is Still Flourish-Golden Penny.

The Kurische Haff is a lagoon, or back water, of the Baltic, in East Prussia, extending along the coast for about fifty miles, south from Memel. It is separated from the sea by a narrow sandy ridge. Lying, as it does, so near the Russian frontier, it affords a fine field for smugglers. The entrance to the Haff at Memel is very narrow, and the lagoon is thereby easily frozen over in the winter. Then the smugglers fix runners on to their boats and sail on the ice. Russian duties on spirits and silk are high, and these are the articles which the smugglers are fondest of trading over the frontier.

The Prussian revenue, or excise men, are very keen in the pursuit of these smugglers, and have supplied themselves with boats that are faster on the ice than those of the smugglers. The latter, when they find themselves pursued, put out long boathooks and propel the vessels like a punt. But the excise boat, if once fairly within sight of the smuggling craft, usually runs it down in the end. In vain do the smugglers throw overboard their cargo to lighten the boat, and, perchance, to tempt the excisemen with booty. They are inevita-bly caught up with, and then a fight ensues with boathooks. Sometimes the smugglers at bay are more than a match for their hunters, and get away after killing or disabling some of their pursuers. Yet the smuggling traffic flourishes in spite of the wide-awake excisemen.

Took a Chance, Anyhow.

New York Commercial. A bill of the denomination of \$1,000 was found in the Erie railroad station. Now. everybody doesn't carry \$1,000 bills loosely in their pockets, and the officials of the company believed that no difficulty would be experienced in finding the right owner. The company advertised. The ink had not dried on the morning

paper before six notices had been filed: "I lost that bill." The applicants did not look like millionaires-not even like distant relatives of a millionaire. They could tell what a \$1,000 bill looked like, however -all about it except the number of the bill. They were suspected of being former government employes. A simple official of the Erie Railroad said: "I have it! We will make applicants tell us the number of the bill!" And lo! it was so decided. Seven other

men called and desired to know where they could file application for the thousand. "That is \$13,000 lost and it is only o'clock," said the manager of the lost and found department of the Erie. "The company will be bankrupt by sundown." Then a sunny-faced man came in and said, tapping the advertisement in the crinkling newspaper: "I put in my claim for that thousand." Did you lose it?" asked the official.

"Why am I talkin' to you?" replied the Then he left his name and address. "It'll have to be raffled for, anyhow, and 've got a chance," he murmured, as he faded through the door.

Stories About Ravens. R. Bosworth Smith, in Nineteenth Century. The raven always pairs for life, and the strength of affection, the fidelity, the dignity, which this implies seem to me to

raise him indefinitely, as it does the owls, above birds which congregate in flocks, and so abjure family ties and duties through a great part of the year. A raven, kept at the "Old Bear" inn at Hungerford, struck up a close friendship with a Newfoundland dog. When the dog broke his leg the raven waited on him constantly, catered for him, forgetting for the time his own greediness, and rarely, if ever, left his side. One night, when the dog was by accident shut within the stable

admit his body. Another, kept in a yard in which a big basket sparrow trap was sometimes set, watched narrowly the process from his favorite corner, and managed, when the trap fell, to lift it up, hoping to get at the sparrows within. They, of course, escaped before he could drop the trap. But, taught by experience, he opened communications with another tame raven in an adjoining yard, and the next time the trap fell, while one of them lifted it up the other pounced

alone, Ralph succeeded in pecking a hole

through the door, all but large enough to

upon the quarry. A female raven, known at that time to be sixty years of age, and who had passed much of her early and middle life with a strange companion, a blind porcupine, was given, in the year 1854, by Mr. J. H. Gurney, the well-known ornithologist, to the rector of Bluntisham in Huntingdonshire. She seemed so disconsolate at the loss of her surroundings that her new owner, failing to get another raven, managed to secure a seagull as her companion. A warm friendship soon sprang up between the birds. They followed one another about everywhere, and the raven used often to treat her companion to pieces of putrid meat which she had buried for her own consumption in the shrubberies. These were delicacies in the eyes of the raven, but they were not so good for the gull. In course of time, whether from indigestion or not, the gull fell ill and the raven became more assiduous than ever in her attentions, never leaving him and plying him with her most nauseous tid-bits. The gull grew worse, as was perhaps natural under the treatment, and less companionable; and one day when he positively refused to touch a more unsavory morsel than usual, which the raven had denied to herself and doubtless thought to be a panacea, the raven, in a fit of fury at the ingratitude of her patient, fell upon her friend, killed it, tore it to pieces, and, burying half of it for future consumption, devoured the rest.

MONEY IN DOUGHNUTS.

How a Woman Made a Neat Sum in Alaska.

New York Commercial. "How did I get my start?" asked a successful business woman here in New York as a customer of her's lingered to chat with the breezy proprietress. She has two extensive establishments for the cleaning and dyeing of women's fine wearing apparel. "Well," she continued, "I don't mind

telling you. Doughnuts did it. "I had the gold fever on me bad about ten years ago and I went to Alaska to make a million dollars, as I believed could. Of course I took my little savings along with me. But my gold prospecting served no purpose but to eat up my little capital. A few weeks after arrival on the ground found me stranded and on the lookout for some practical means of livelihood. I had learned from an aunt to make good doughnuts. She was a thorough New England housewife and set great store by cooking. I knew that the materials for doughnuts cost less than the materials for any other sort of cake. I heard that the people in Nome were crying out for something good to eat, and a friend lent me the money

to go there and get the necessary tent, stove and other furnishings for starting "At that time Nome consisted of miles of tents strung along the beach and extending back in rows as the houses in a city block are arranged. I planted my tent poles in a central place and from the first had all the custom I could 'tend to. Soon I had to get assistants to help serve and keep the cash, but the frying of the doughnuts I trusted to no hands but my own. If the frying isn't done in lard actually at boiling heat a doughnut, however well made or of whatever good material, will be soggy and tough. And I wanted my standard kept up. "At the end of the season I came away with my gains before I had time to be tempted in speculations. I expect to go back to Alaska? No, but only because I am tired of adventure and enjoy having a

permanent home." She brought more than \$10,000 in gold back to New York-all from doughnuts. They sold at 25 cents apiece, and most of that money was made during one summer season at Nome. She is now on Easy streetgoes from one shop to the other in her own carriage and has expert managers and foremen from whom she receives reports twice a day at each establishment. She puts in about five hours a day in the business, but insists that it is not such a getrich-quick scheme as frying doughnuts.

A UNIQUE BUSINESS.

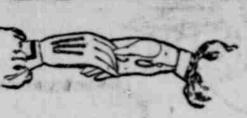
Young Woman Earns Her Living by Renovating Colonial Furniture.

While looking up some odd bits of furniture for a studio the writer was directed by a New York furniture house to call at a certain address in reference to her wants. The address led her to an unpretentious louse in a quiet neighborhood in the Harlem region, where she found a young woman busily engaged in decorating furniture in a great, studiolike room filled with quaint and beautiful old pieces. She was retouching a great old Colonial hanging seat, suspended from the rafters by iron chains. The ground color was very dark, almost black, and the cushion a brilliant crimson done in artistic scrollwork. A great many beautiful and rare pieces stood ticketed ready for transportation. The wants of the visitor being made

known, the young woman made a rapid but careful estimate of costs. After selecting what she wanted with the exception of a settle, which the young woman promised to procure, the writer spent some time examining the contents of the studio, "Yes, this is all my own," said the y " said the young "Queer business for a woman, isn't it? So every one seems to think. took it up by accident, as it were, and have found it to be profitable as well as most interesting work. I came to New York five years ago with the idea of making a good living as teacher or secretary, for I had a fairly good education, and, like most village girls, I believed New York to be the great opportunity for money making. soon found out my mistake. Everything outside of specialized labor was overcrowded with applicants, like myself, intelligent, fairly well informed, but unprofessional. I

offered, which was a position in a publishmanaged to live for six months; then the forwarded to me. It amounted to just \$300, which I put away with the determinaoccurred to me that the furnishings, which

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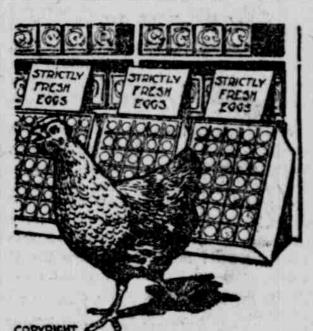
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## AWNINGS

WE FOOL THE SUN

TENT AND

Phones 1122.

447-449 East Washington St. were odd and pretty, could be greatly stars rarely express their results in fracbeautified at a very small outlay. I went home with an idea, bought a few quaint old pieces from an old furuiture dealer with the understanding that they were to be returned and sold on commission. I repaired them myself with glue and varnish | magnitude star is brighter than one of the and a few small ornamental accessories | second magnitude, and with a little practice that I picked up, and which cost me exactly 50 cents. The lot brought \$5 clear profit. That was the beginning. I invested in a l of only a tenth of a magnitude, though,

small collection of furniture, some tools, only the utmost skill, combined with sperented a ground floor flat and set to work | cial training, can perceive them. pretty much as you saw me just now. needed skilled repairing, but the decorations and small repairs I attended to myself, and soon I became so expert at upholstering that I could recover a chair with great ease and neatness, usually choosing dried upholsterer. After six months' com-

believe it is a good field for women bread-

TRANSPARENCY OF COMETS.

Measuring the Obscuring Effect on Star at Harvard Observatory. New York Tribune.

sued by the Harvard College Observatory, was forced to accept the only thing that | describing an attempt made to discover how much a star would be obscured while coving house, at addressing envelopes. ered by such a veil. It was foreseen last "I made one dollar a day, on which I autumn that on the night of Oct. 13-14 the nucleus of the comet known as "1902b" little home place was sold and my share | would pass within one minute of a certain star whose brightness had previously been determined. The diameter of the coma, or tion to invest wisely. Shortly after that I | hairy trail, was five or six minutes. That happened to visit the studio of a newspaper | appendage was big enough to overlap the illustrator, and while there the thought | star for twenty or thirty minutes at least, Astronomers in rating the brightness of

tions smaller than teaths. However, since a number of successive observations may show trifling apparent differences, an average will often be given in hundredths. Most people can see at a glance that a first can pick out stars that rank about half way between. When it comes to differences

The particular star that afforded the test in question was rated at magnitude 7.12. Beginning at about fifteen minutes before the closest approach of the nucleus to the star, a series of observations was made whose function is to measure brightness. much prettier design than the cut-and- It should be added that that branch of work is one for which Harvard has been mission work with the old furniture dealer famous. In a period of less than three made arrangements with a New York hours eight groups of measurements were house, the one that sent you here, and made, sixteen observations composing a they have taken everything off my hands group and affording a fair average. One as fast as I could turn it out. Now I have group, taken when the nucleus was two as much business as I can possibly man- minutes from the star, showed a diminution in brightness of .01 of a magnitude. "Oh, it's very pleasant work indeed, quite The next group, representing the closest as interesting as any other decorative art, approach (1.1 minutes), gave an apparent I should think, and it is very lucrative. I diminution of .04. Shortly afterward, when the interval was only two minutes again the average indicated an actual excess of .03 of a magnitude over the normal brightness, while with an interval of four minutes the mean of sixteen settings was identical with the ordinary rating of the star. These figures represent close approximations and not absolute fact, but they are bighly significant. They show that a cometary trail which was probably hundreds of thousands of miles, perhaps millions of Striking evidence of the gauzy texture of miles, long, and which was looked at lengthcomets' tails is given in a circular just is- | wise or diagonally, was not able to obscure a star enough for the effect to be visible to the keenest untrained vision. It was barely perceptible with special optical instruments, and was so small that a shade of doubt attaches to the measurements. The average density of the material must have been incomparably lower than that of terrestrial fog.

Old Blue China.

Harper's Bazar. Again, old delft may be safely and delightfully brought into harmony with Flemish or Dutch furniture; or the rich color and fine grain of California redwood might furnish the background of a dining room in which the high lights are found in the blue and white of fine modern Oriental ware; but for the historic platters that depict the past of America, the quaint old scenery plates and table furnishings, nothing but old mahogany and old silver in colonial and eighteenth century patterns will represent the effect of harmony. A most interesting field of study is opcaed up in blue and white of all years and times since the art of the ceramist found expression. One is taken back to the ages when the development of art and civilization began in the human race, and among many other wonderful and beautiful things finds -"all those azure porcelains, brilliant as a mirror, thin as paper of rice, sonorous as the melodious stone 'Khing,' and colored in obedience to the mandate of the Emperor Chi-tsong, blue as the sky is after rain when viewed through the rifts in the

Rare old deift, with its quaint shapes, its queer decorative devices, its oddly fashioned outlines, appeals as strongly to collectors to-day as it did in the time of Sir Horace, and is never out of place in the

Never Sees Fire Now.

New York Commercial. There are ways and ways of living. We of Manhattan don't know of some of them. He who comes to us from the South or West is more likely to know. A gentleman of the Kentucky colony, who gets his "licker" straight from Louisville in quart bottles twice a month because he was nearly poisoned in a Broadway bar a year agoas he says-was sitting with a friend in a restaurant last night. Between them was a bowl of steaming beverage with a strange name but familiar smell.

"Don't you know," said the Kentuckian, after a gurgling and reflective pause, "that I haven't seen a fire for a year? No, sir! not a fire! At home we had old-fashioned fireplaces. I've been in New York a year. My apartment is heated by a furnace; our king is done with gas. We go out considerable, but have seen no fires. I support they exist; there are fireplaces in some houses, but living in New York certainly is not like a country home or a city of the



SHE WORE NO. 8. Edith-She looks as proud as though the whole world were under her He-Well, she's right. Did you ever see her feet?